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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/686,547

10/14/2003

J. Scott Carr

P0869

3480

23735 7590 12/08/2010
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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2435

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

12/08/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/686,547	Applicant(s) CARR ET AL.	
	Examiner Leynna T. Truvan	Art Unit 2435	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-25 and 27-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13, 21-24, 26, and 30-51 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-25 and 27-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-12, 14-25, 27-57 are pending.

Claims 13, 21-24, 26, and 30-51 are cancelled.

2. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 9/28/10, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A non-final rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:

/Nasser Moazzami/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2436

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed 9/28/10, with respect to Wu and Moskowitz rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. The Final rejection of 1/22/10 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's argument that Wu and Moskowitz combination does not teach verifying the bearer's age when the first digital data indicates that the bearer is at least as old as a predetermined age, the multi-purpose processor performing the act of comparing is persuasive. However, the claimed invention does not overcome the Wu prior art alone. Wu remains to disclose the method and a device of verifying an age of a bearer of a document, however, does not clearly include the processor for comparing. Additionally, Wu discloses verifying the biometric sample, watermark, and age of the bearer on the identification document (card) but does not specify the bearer is at least as old as a predetermined age. Therefore, Wu maintains to be the primary art and Moskowitz is no longer relied upon as the secondary art.

Maloney is now combined with Wu to teach the claimed invention. Maloney discloses an improved identification verification apparatus comprises a camera for capturing an image of a user, a storage device that stores the captured image, a microprocessor and a data detection device coupled to the microprocessor. The microprocessor has an associated memory structure, and the data detection device is operable to extract data from an identification card presented by the user and also includes a device for superimposing selected portions of the extracted data upon the captured image of the user (col.1, lines 47-59). The claimed identification document

can be in the form of a identification card. Maloney further discusses a method of vending a product having a minimum age limitations where data is extracted from an identification card. The extracted information includes data of birth information that is used to calculate whether the identification card indicates that the user satisfies the minimum age limitation. Thus determines the identification card is valid (col.2, lines 5-21 and col.5, lines 38-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine Maloney with Wu to teach a device consist a multi-purpose processor receiving information from the identification document to perform the act of comparing because to perform the functions of verifying the age is appropriate or inappropriate and determines the identification card is valid (Maloney- col.1, lines 47-59 and col.2, lines 5-21).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1-11, 53, 55, and 57 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The method of claims 1-11 are rejected under *In re Bilski*. Claims 1-11 recite a method of verifying an age of a bearer of a document where this method is directed to non-functional descriptive material. The claims were not patentable for failing to comply with the *Diehr* test for process patents, which requires the process to either transform matter into a different state or thing, or be tied to a particular apparatus or machine.

Claims 53, 55, and 57 are drawn to a “computer readable media”, which in light of the disclosure, appears to encompass electronic signals. Examiner notes that, the term does not appear to have been defined in the specification as to explicitly excluding all forms of transitory media, and thus will be interpreted as to encompassing signals for the purposes of examination. Therefore, claims 53, 55, and 57 are non-statutory, as signals do not fall under any of the four categories of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-12, 14-20, 25, 27-29, and 52-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu, et al. (US 6,748,533) in view of Maloney, et al. (US 6.119.932).

As per claim 1:

Wu discloses a method of verifying an age of a bearer of a document, said method comprising:

receiving first digital data corresponding to an age indicator, the first digital data being obtained from auxiliary data steganographically embedded in the document;

(col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 3)

receiving second digital data corresponding to a biometric indicator, the second digital data being obtained from auxiliary data steganographically embedded in the document; (col.3, lines 5-25 and col.6, lines 28-55)

receiving third digital data corresponding to a biometric sample, wherein the biometric sample corresponds to the bearer; and (col.10, lines 53-67 and col.11, lines 5-13)

verifying the bearer's age when: *i) the first digital data indicates that the bearer is at least as old as a predetermined age* (col.7, lines 20-28), and *ii) the second digital data and the third digital data correspond.* (col.5, lines 14-33 and col.9, lines 1-22)

Wu discloses generating an invisible watermark and embedding an invisible watermark in an official seal increases verifiable authenticity of the article requiring against forgery or any other unauthorized modification (col.12, lines 48-53). Wu discloses one or several invariant features combined can encrypted by hashing or to produce a random pattern using the extracted message and combine the original content and the generated pattern to generate a watermark (col.8, lines 28-30 and col.9, lines 43-45). Wu discloses verifying the legitimacy of the article embedded with linked watermarks where watermark is known in the art to protect owner/person of the identification document being identified or copy protected from unauthorized people. In addition, Wu includes encryption or cryptographic link (Wu - col.2, lines 30-42), where this is also known to protect the owner/person from unauthorized people. As such, Wu's invention protects a person's anonymity. However, Wu did not clearly discuss the first digital data indicates that the bearer is at least as old as a predetermined age.

Maloney discloses an improved identification verification apparatus comprises a camera for capturing an image of a user, a storage device that stores the captured image, a microprocessor and a data detection device coupled to the microprocessor. (col.1, lines 47-59). Maloney also discusses a method of vending a product having a minimum age limitations where data is extracted from an identification card. The extracted information includes data of birth information that is used to calculate whether the identification card indicates that the user satisfies the minimum age limitation. Thus determines the identification card is valid (col.2, lines 5-21). The age calculation is performed by the verification apparatus to determine whether or not the person/customer has the appropriate or of not an appropriate age (col.4, line 61-col.5, line 11 and col.5, lines 38-56). Therefore it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine Wu with Maloney to teach the first digital data indicates that the bearer is at least as old as a predetermined age because this verifies the age is appropriate or inappropriate and determines the identification card is valid (Maloney-col.2, lines 5-21 and col.5, lines 38-56).

As per claim 2: See Wu on Fig.3 and Maloney on col.3, lines 25-60; discussing the method of claim 1, further comprising interrogating a data repository with the biometric indicator to obtain digital data being obtained from auxiliary data steganographically embedded in the document.

As per claim 3: See Wu on col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 3 and Maloney on col.5, lines 38-56; discussing the method of claim 2, further comprising interrogating the data repository with the age indicator to obtain the first digital information.

As per claim 4: See Wu on col.3, lines 5-15 and col.7, line 20-67 and Maloney on col.3, lines 25-60; discussing the method of claim 2, wherein the second digital data comprises a biometric template associated with the bearer.

As per claim 5: See Wu on col.7, line 20– col.8, line 3 and Maloney on col.3, lines 25-60; discussing the method of claim 4, wherein the biometric template includes information associated with at least one of the bearer's fingerprint, face map, hand geometry, iris, retina, DNA, voiceprint or vein pattern.

As per claim 6: See Wu on col.7, line 55 – col.8, line 3; discussing the method of claim 1, wherein the third digital data is received through a network.

As per claim 7: See Wu on col.7, line 55 – col.8, line; discussing the method of claim 6, wherein the network comprises the internet.

As per claim 8: See Wu on col.7, line 55 – col.8, line 3; discussing the method of claim 1, wherein the biometric indicator comprises a biometric template.

As per claim 9: See Wu on Fig.3 and Maloney on col.3, lines 25-60; discussing the method of claim 8, wherein the biometric template includes information associated with at least one of the bearer's fingerprint, face map, hand geometry, iris, retina, DNA, voiceprint or vein pattern.

As per claim 10: See Maloney on col.5, lines 6-11; discussing the method of claim 1, wherein the third digital data further comprises a timestamp.

As per claim 11: See Wu on col.7, lines 20-67 and col.11, lines 5-18; discussing the method of claim 4, wherein the auxiliary data comprises plural bits of data and wherein the biometric indicator and the age indicator comprise the same plural bits.

As per claim 12:

Wu discloses a method of anonymously verifying an age or characteristic associated with a person, the person being in possession of an identification document, the identification document including a document layer and printing carried by the document layer, the identification document further including a digital watermark embedded therein, the digital watermark including a first set of information, the first set of information including information to verify age or an age level of the person, said method: (see Figs.1 and 6)

receiving optical scan data corresponding to the identification document, the optical scan data being generated by an optical sensor; (col.10, lines 53-67 and col.11, lines 5-13)

decoding the scan data with *a configured multi-purpose electronic processor* (col.2, lines 35-42) to obtain the first set of information included in the digital watermark, the first set of information including a concatenated string of data comprising age indicator and additional data, wherein the digital watermark is embedded in the identification document (col.4, lines 28-30 and col.5, lines 10-33) through hidden changes to data representing one or more items carried by the identification document; and (col.3, lines 5-25 and col.6, lines 28-55)

determining, based on the first set of information, the person's age or age level in connection with an age-related transaction or event (col.7, lines 53-67 and col.8, lines 1-48), wherein said act of determining protects the anonymity of the person in possession

of the identification document from said multi-purpose electronic processor or entity performing said determining. (col.7, lines 20-28 and col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 3)

Wu discloses generating an invisible watermark and embedding the watermark on an article or document (col.3, lines 5-25 and col.6, lines 28-31). The claimed reduced-bit representation can broadly be interpreted as a watermarked representation or encrypted/encoded data form. Wu teaches using encrypted information and seeds (col.2, lines 5-22) for generating a watermark is obtained from a portion of an article or document (col.7, lines 35-37 and col.8, lines 4-7). Wu further discloses the method of generating a watermark involves this information is encrypted and a random pattern is generated (col.4, lines 20-27 and col.11, lines 20-40). Thus, the watermark or encrypted data is given as the claimed reduced-bit representation that was generated from a portion of the document reads on the claimed generating a reduced-bit representation of the received information carried by the document. The biometrics data or information and other appending information alone or together can be provided as input that will identify invariant features. The invariant features have a size of a few hundred bites which is given as the claimed identification document comprising plural bits (col.11, lines 5-18). Wu discloses embedding various information that includes identification portion in various portions of the document (col.7, lines 20-28) such as an identification, name of the person, fingerprint, and personal particulars such as age and height (col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 3). Wu discusses inputting facial image in a facial recognition engine (col.10, lines 53-67) and the authentication or verification process is carried out until all portions of the article are checked (col.9, lines 1-22). Wu discloses

a device for controlling repeated operations of extracting, encrypting, and for generating a watermark (col.2, lines 35-42). Wu obviously suggests that the device includes a processor in order to perform and carry out the functions of a device. However, Wu did not clearly discuss a multi-purpose processor receiving information from the identification document and determining the person's age or age level in connection with an age-related transaction or event.

Maloney discloses an improved identification verification apparatus comprises a camera for capturing an image of a user, a storage device that stores the captured image, a microprocessor and a data detection device coupled to the microprocessor. The microprocessor has an associated memory structure, and the data detection device is operable to extract data from an identification card presented by the user and also includes a device for superimposing selected portions of the extracted data upon the captured image of the user (col.1, lines 47-59). The claimed identification document can be in the form of a identification card. The data detection device 24 (FIG. 1A) maybe a triple-track magnetic stripe reader that is coupled through a wedge decoder 30 to a video interface 32 that receives inputs from the camera 20. An output of the video interface 32 is connected to the storage device 22 and the wedge decoder 30 is also coupled to a microprocessor 26 having an associated memory structure 28 (col.2, line 66-col.3, line 9). Maloney discloses the customer present an identification card to the operator, who uses the data detection device 24 to read data from the identification card. The data is decoded by the decoder 30 and then transmitted to the microprocessor 26 and the video interface 32 (col.4, lines 33-38). Maloney further

discusses a method of vending a product having a minimum age limitations where data is extracted from an identification card. The extracted information includes data of birth information that is used to calculate whether the identification card indicates that the user satisfies the minimum age limitation. Thus determines the identification card is valid (col.2, lines 5-21). The age calculation is performed by the verification apparatus to determine whether or not the person/customer has the appropriate or of not an appropriate age (col.4, line 61-col.5, line 11 and col.5, lines 38-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine Maloney with Wu to teach a device consist a multi-purpose processor receiving information from the identification document to perform the act of comparing because to perform the functions of verifying the age is appropriate or inappropriate and determines the identification card is valid (Maloney- col.1, lines 47-59 and col.2, lines 5-21).

As per claim 14: See Wu on col.7, line 53 – col.8, line 3; discussing the method of claim 12, wherein the identification document further comprises a second set of information embedded therein, the second set of information corresponding to a third set of information that is printed on the identification document, wherein the second set of information comprises an index for accessing a data repository.

As per claim 15: See Wu on col.8, lines 22-30; discussing the method of claim 14, wherein the index comprises a hash of the third set of information that is printed on the identification document.

As per claim 16: See Wu on col.1, lines 44-52 and col.8, lines 22-30; discussing the

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method of claim 14, further comprising computing a hash of the third set of information that is printed on the identification document, decoding the second set of information that is embedded in the identification document to obtain the embedded hash, and comparing the computed hash and the embedded hash to determine authenticity of the document.

As per claim 17: See Wu on col.7, lines 20-27 and Maloney on col.4, lines 34-46; discussing the method of claim 12, further comprising storing at least a portion of the first set of information in at least one of a list, electronic memory circuits and a data record, wherein the stored portion of the first set of information serves as an audit clue to evidence that the identification document has been examined.

As per claim 18: See Wu on col.11, lines 15-18 and see FIG.6; discussing the method of claim 17, wherein the first set of information comprises two or more random bits.

As per claim 19: See Wu on col.7, lines 20-30; discussing the method of claim 18, wherein the first set of information comprises a date of birth.

As per claim 20: See Wu on col.11, lines 15-18 and see FIG.6; discussing the method of claim 19, wherein a combination of the random bits and the date of birth decrease likelihood of overlapping birth dates, while maintaining an anonymous audit clue.

As per claim 25:

Wu discloses a method comprising:

receiving optical scan data that is associated with an identification document (col.3, lines 29-42 and Fig.6), the identification document comprising plural-bits of data carried by the identification document (col.7, lines 35-37 and col.11, lines 5-18), wherein the plural-bits of data comprise at least a first field and a second field, the first field carrying or linking to information corresponding to a bearer of the identification document (col.3, lines 5-18 and col.6, lines 48-64) and the second field corresponding to an age or age level of the bearer of the identification document; (col.7, line 25 – col.8, line 3)

utilizing a configured multi-purpose electronic processor (col.2, lines 35-42), decoding the optical scan data to recover corresponding to at least the second field; (col.1, lines 45-53)

receiving information carried by the document (col.2, lines 5-22 and col.8, lines 4-7), separate from the data corresponding to at least the second field- and generating a reduced-bit representation of the received information by *using a configured multi-purpose electronic processor*; and (col.4, lines 20-27 and col.11, lines 20-40)

comparing data corresponding to the second field with the reduced-bit representation (col.5, lines 1-34 and col.9, lines 1-22) to verify an age level associated with the document in connection with an age-related transaction or event, (col.7, lines 53-67 and col.8, lines 1-48)

wherein neither the data corresponding to the second field nor the reduced-bit representation, betray the identity of the bearer of the identification document to said *multi-purpose electronic processor or an entity performing said act of comparing.*
(col.12, lines 1-9 and 44-67 and col.13, lines 15-27)

Wu discloses generating an invisible watermark and embedding the watermark on an article or document (col.3, lines 5-25 and col.6, lines 28-31). The claimed reduced-bit representation can broadly be interpreted as a watermarked representation or encrypted/encoded data form. Wu teaches using encrypted information and seeds (col.2, lines 5-22) for generating a watermark is obtained from a portion of an article or document (col.7, lines 35-37 and col.8, lines 4-7). Wu further discloses the method of generating a watermark involves this information is encrypted and a random pattern is generated (col.4, lines 20-27 and col.11, lines 20-40). Thus, the watermark or encrypted data is given as the claimed reduced-bit representation that was generated from a portion of the document reads on the claimed generating a reduced-bit representation of the received information carried by the document. The biometrics data or information and other appending information alone or together can be provided as input that will identify invariant features. The invariant features have a size of a few hundred bites which is given as the claimed identification document comprising plural bits (col.11, lines 5-18). Wu discloses embedding various information that includes identification portion in various portions of the document (col.7, lines 20-28) such as an identification, name of the person, fingerprint, and personal particulars such as age and height (col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 3). Wu discusses inputting facial image in a facial

recognition engine (col.10, lines 53-67) and the authentication or verification process is carried out until all portions of the article are checked (col.9, lines 1-22). Wu discloses a device for controlling repeated operations of extracting, encrypting, and for generating a watermark (col.2, lines 35-42). Wu obviously suggests that the device includes a processor in order to perform and carry out the functions of a device. However, Wu did not clearly discuss a multi-purpose processor receiving information from the identification document to perform the act of comparing.

Maloney discloses an improved identification verification apparatus comprises a camera for capturing an image of a user, a storage device that stores the captured image, a microprocessor and a data detection device coupled to the microprocessor. The microprocessor has an associated memory structure, and the data detection device is operable to extract data from an identification card presented by the user and also includes a device for superimposing selected portions of the extracted data upon the captured image of the user (col.1, lines 47-59). The claimed identification document can be in the form of a identification card. The data detection device 24 (FIG. 1A) maybe a triple-track magnetic stripe reader that is coupled through a wedge decoder 30 to a video interface 32 that receives inputs from the camera 20. An output of the video interface 32 is connected to the storage device 22 and the wedge decoder 30 is also coupled to a microprocessor 26 having an associated memory structure 28 (col.2, line 66-col.3, line 9). Maloney discloses the customer present an identification card to the operator, who uses the data detection device 24 to read data from the identification card. The data is decoded by the decoder 30 and then transmitted to the

microprocessor 26 and the video interface 32 (col.4, lines 33-38). Maloney further discusses a method of vending a product having a minimum age limitations where data is extracted from an identification card. The extracted information includes data of birth information that is used to calculate whether the identification card indicates that the user satisfies the minimum age limitation. Thus determines the identification card is valid (col.2, lines 5-21). The age calculation is performed by the verification apparatus to determine whether or not the person/customer has the appropriate or of not an appropriate age (col.4, line 61-col.5, line 11 and col.5, lines 38-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine Maloney with Wu to teach a device consist a multi-purpose processor receiving information from the identification document to perform the act of comparing because this executes the functions of verifying the identification card is valid (Maloney-col.1, lines 47-59 and col.2, lines 5-21).

As per claim 27: See Wu on col.7, lines 35-37 and col.4, lines 48-55; discussing the method of claim 25, further comprising storing the data corresponding to the second field in a data repository to evidence examination of the identification document.

As per claim 28: See Wu on col.8, lines 63-67; discussing the method of claim 25, further comprising printing the data corresponding to the second field to evidence examination of the identification document.

As per claim 29: See Wu on col.1, lines 45-50 and Maloney on col.3, lines 25-30; discussing the method of claim 25, wherein said receiving information carried by the document comprises receiving data corresponding to at least one of data generated by

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a barcode scanner, optical character recognizer, manual entry or watermark decoder.

As per claim 52: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42 and Maloney on col.1, lines 47-59; discussing the programmed computing device storing instructions in memory, said instructions are executable by said programmed computing device to perform the acts of claim 1.

As per claim 53: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42 and Maloney on col.3, lines 11-15; discussing the computer readable media comprising instructions stored thereon to cause a multi-purpose electronic processor to perform the acts of claim 1.

As per claim 54: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42; discussing the programmed computing device storing instructions in memory, said instructions are executable by said programmed computing device to perform the acts of claim 12.

As per claim 55: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42 and Maloney on col.3, lines 11-15; discussing the computer readable media comprising instructions stored thereon to cause a multi-purpose electronic processor to perform the acts of claim 12.

As per claim 56: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42; discussing the programmed computing device storing instructions in memory, said instructions are executable by said programmed computing device to perform the acts of claim 25.

As per claim 57: See Wu on col.2, lines 35-42 and Maloney on col.1, lines 47-59; discussing the computer readable media comprising instructions stored thereon to cause a multi-purpose electronic processor to perform the acts of claim 25.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leynna T. Truvan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM) and telework on Wednesday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/L. T. T./
Examiner, Art Unit 2435